

# LABOR CLARION

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## "Help the President and Support the N.R.A.," Urges Hearst

The San Francisco "Examiner" of Sunday last contained a front page story from New York captioned, "W. R. Hearst Urges Support of Roosevelt," in which the multi-millionaire publisher was quoted as saying he was convinced that the United States is "definitely on its way to recovery."

In view of the attitude of the Hearst press in reference to the development of the President's Recovery program during the last year and more, the statements attributed to Hearst are of more than passing interest, and create conjecture as to what has changed his mind.

The utterances of Hearst were made public on the occasion of his departure for Europe with his sons and their wives and a retinue of followers suggestive of a royal progress. He had been received by the President and dined at the White House a few days previously. Whether this had anything to do with his announcement is not mentioned in the dispatch.

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Before placing too much stress upon the Hearst support of the Roosevelt program, however, it would be well to read further. Asked his opinion of N.R.A., Hearst said:

"I think it is a lot better than it was. I saw General Johnson in Washington on my way to New York. He expressed a most judicious and admirable attitude.

"Codes are satisfactory to many industries, he told me. They prefer having them rather than not having them. He assured me he would make the codes satisfactory to all of us.

"As far as my own business is concerned, we are enjoying increased advertising, and I think that is a good barometer of conditions in general. If business was not better we could not carry out the provisions of the N.R.A.

"I think we should help the President all we can and support the N.R.A. as long as it does not dictate what we can not do."

\* \* \*

It will be noted that the Hearst support of Roose-

velt is tentative. It is based on a reputed statement of General Hugh S. Johnson, N.R.A. administrator, that "he would make the codes satisfactory to all of us." In view of what transpired in the negotiations preliminary to the formulation of the code for the daily newspaper industry, a code that would be "satisfactory to all of us" (meaning the employers) would be along the lines laid down by President Harriman of the United States Chamber of Commerce. This contemplates that industry be allowed the full measure of organization provided in the Recovery Act, together with price-fixing without fear of the provisions of the anti-trust acts being applied, while at the same time denying to labor the same rights of organization which would accord to it an opportunity for collective bargaining in the manner provided in the act.

That this is Hearst's view is borne out by his discussion of the newly formed Newspaper Guild. He doesn't believe in a Newspaper Guild, "in which there is a great deal of trade unionism, and there will be more." He likes to believe, he says, that "a newspaper man is a soldier in a war, who is fighting for the romance of it"! What the members of the Newspaper Guild think of this view of their occupation will be interesting reading.

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It is gratifying, of course, to learn that Hearst's own business is improving. If it were not better, he says, "we could not carry out the provisions of the N.R.A." This means, naturally, that increased wages and shorter hours could not be granted, as that is one of the most important provisions of the Recovery Act.

There is encouragement in the preceding statement to the craftsmen in the printing industry, at least so far as Hearst publications are concerned. Because he has not carried out "the provisions of the N.R.A." by increasing wages and shortening hours, it can mean nothing else than that because of increased advertising business it is his intention to comply with the intent of the law.

As to the concluding paragraph in the above quotation, in which he suggests help to the President and support of the N.R.A. "as long as it does not dictate what we can not do," its interpretation is rather difficult. The N.R.A. has attempted to impose fair trade practices, for the benefit of the employer, and collective bargaining between organized employers and organized workers with a view to increased wages and shorter working hours to provide for increased employment. There is nothing in the program so far that the employer "can not do." But there is the further suggestion in the Recovery plan that wages should not be altogether subject to employers' profits. While profits are essential to business, they are not the sole object of industry.

\* \* \*

It will be interesting to observe the working out of the new Hearst policy, if such it be. Recent issues of his publications have been filled with attacks on the N.R.A. and the Recovery plan by the various featured writers, who give the impression that the assault is dictated by Hearst himself. Especially vicious have been the insidious comments of the chief columnist, who lately has attributed to the administration many things for which there was no warrant. And his vindictive comments on trade union activities have aroused the justifiable resentment of hosts of workers. Even writers of trivialities such as McIntyre have taken part in the attack.

\* \* \*

The press of America is powerful in framing public opinion, and even the Hearst press may carry certain weight. If the utterances of the leading chain newspaper publisher are instrumental in turning public attention to the necessity of supporting the President and the N.R.A. he will have performed a public service which may have a decided bearing in bringing about industrial recovery. And the implied promise of Hearst of a change in his own industrial policy is important.

## Agreement Not Yet Reached in Pacific Coast Longshoremen's Strike

Subject to the approval of the membership of the International Longshoremen's Association at the various Pacific Coast ports by referendum vote, an agreement which was expected to bring an end to the strenuous industrial warfare between the shipping interests and the unions was reached on Monday evening last.

However, reports as the Labor Clarion goes to press indicate the rejection of the agreement by the membership.

The document is interpreted as giving "full recognition to the union, without closed shop provisions," and provides for joint control of hiring halls by employers and the I. L. A., leaving the

question of hours and wages to future arbitration.

The agreement was reached after an all-day session participated in by union officials, employers and federal mediators, when a pessimistic view of the possibility of a solution of the controversy was prevalent. The refusal of the Los Angeles employers to agree to union participation in control of the hiring halls held up the proceedings for some time, but their final concurrence brought about unity of action.

### Out and Out Union Recognition

It was reported that spokesmen for the longshoremen made numerous concessions in order to secure full recognition of the union.

President Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association was quoted in the daily press as saying:

"After all, we have obtained out and out recognition, and in my opinion the men should approve the agreement. Perhaps we'll have to educate the employers a bit. It amounts to full recognition without the closed shop, on which we made concessions. Later we may work for full preferential recognition, such as exists in Atlantic and Gulf ports."

If the agreement is approved in the referendum, said Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, he will ask the Regional Labor Board to take up at once the dispute of the seamen and



unions affiliated with them and expedite a settlement of all differences.

#### Text of the Agreement

Following is the tentative agreement which it was hoped would end the longshoremen's strike, as released by the federal mediators:

"The representatives of the waterfront employers of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles state their respective positions as follows:

"The employers at each port will accept the International Longshoremen's Association as the representative of the longshoremen employed at such ports for the purpose of collective bargaining.

"Committees of employers and of the I. L. A. at each of the above ports will bargain collectively. They will also formulate rules and regulations for the registration and hiring of longshoremen through hiring halls to be established at each port.

"The procedure for the operation of such halls shall provide that there shall be no discrimination against any man because of membership or non-membership in a labor union.

"The function of the hall shall be confined to registration and hiring of men. The employers shall be free to select their men within those eligible and under the policies jointly determined; likewise, the men shall be free to select their jobs, and within those principles the employers will cooperate in spreading the work.

"The employers shall pay the rent of the hall and incidental expenses.

"The employers shall be responsible for the registration and dispatching records and shall pay the salaries of their employees.

"The I. L. A. shall maintain representatives in each hall, to see that there is no discrimination, either in the registration or the hiring of any member of that association, and the I. L. A. shall pay directly the salaries of their representatives.

"Registration and dispatching records shall be open to representatives of the I. L. A. at all times.

"Employers agree to submit to arbitration on the facts all existing disputes on hours and basic wages."

#### Bloody Riot Blamed on Police

At the time the above agreement was being consummated occurred the most serious disturbance

yet experienced in the stormy waterfront warfare, in which several persons were injured and one striker was seriously wounded in the back by a shot from a policeman's revolver.

The longshoremen openly charge that the police were responsible for the clash by interfering with what they claim was a peaceable parade on the Embarcadero. In a communication to the Board of Supervisors protesting against the action of the police the union said:

"For no reason whatsoever the mounted police rode into the parade and attempted to disperse it. The attack was carried out by the police with tear gas, drawn guns and revolvers. Several men were shot, and many clubbed and beaten to the ground, and, even after they were lying unconscious on the sidewalks, were kicked and beaten by the police."

#### Supervisors Order Investigation

Supervisor Andrew Gallagher brought the strike matter up at the weekly Supervisors' meeting and had a motion adopted empowering the mayor to name a committee of citizens to investigate the strike situation and make a fair and impartial report to the board.

#### WORKERS ORDERED REINSTATED

Reinstatement of workers, who had been discharged following a strike last August was ordered in a decision of the National Labor Board in the case of the dispute between the Finck Cigar Company, San Antonio, Texas, and employees organized in the Cigarmakers' International Union. The decision also provides for the establishment of an industrial relations committee of the employees' own choosing with which committee the management shall bargain collectively. The Finck shop was described at the hearing as a sweatshop, requiring employees to turn in two good cigars for each imperfect one, but without an opportunity for the employee to see the "imperfect" cigars. As high as 100 cigars a day were declared imperfect in one employee's output. Production was so stepped up it was almost impossible for an employee to make the P.R.A. minimum wage.

#### Workers to Receive Protection

#### In Reporting N.R.A. Violations

Subversive employers who dismiss and otherwise victimize their employees for making complaints charging violation of N.R.A. codes or giving evidence in code violation cases were strongly reminded of their unpatriotic position in an executive order issued by President Roosevelt making such actions subject to fine and imprisonment. The order includes the following:

"All persons are hereby informed that section 10-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act prescribes a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, for the violation of any rule or regulation prescribed under the authority of said section 10-a."

## Protest of Council Is Heeded by Mahon

Indications point to the probability that the protest of the San Francisco Labor Council against acceptance of the "agreement" between the Market Street Railway and a committee headed by George Durand, presumably representing Division 1004 of the Street and Electric Railway Employees, will be heeded and that the so-called agreement will be repudiated.

The question of revoking the charter of Division 1004 will, it is understood, be held in abeyance for the present. It is also reported that Durand has been relieved of duty as organizer for the union.

While William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, who has been in San Francisco for a week or more, has made no public announcement of his plans, it is well known that he has informed the officers and members of Division 1004 that the "open shop" agreement with the local utility company is definitely out, and that the question of whether the union will be allowed to function under its present charter will in large measure depend upon the course followed by the local.

During the week Mahon has endeavored to arrange an appointment with Samuel Kahn, president of the Market Street Railway Company, with a view to discussing the formulation of a revised contract that shall be more in accord with the principles and policies of the Amalgamated; but up to the time the Labor Clarion went to press no word has been received as to his success or failure.

In the meantime there has been considerable activity in recruiting members for Division 1004, and many names are said to have been added to the rolls.

#### Virginia Federation of Labor

#### Revokes Moratorium on Strikes

The moratorium on strikes in Virginia has ended, the Virginia Federation of Labor warned at its annual convention in Roanoke.

The Federation charged that many employers are ignoring the plain provisions of the Recovery Act and the codes and declared that "unless these violations of the codes, as well as the Recovery Act itself, are punished in a reasonable time after they happen, we hereby give notice to all concerned that we will cease restraining members of unions, as we have been doing for nearly a year, knowing that removal of this curb will cause strikes and other serious disturbances throughout the state."

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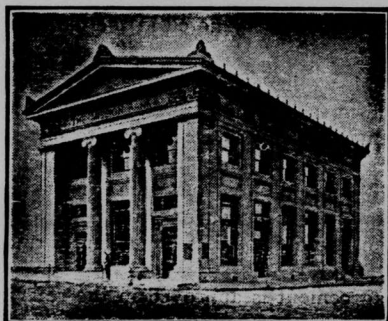
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## Interesting Sidelights on Hearing Held by Darrow's Review Board

A vigorous clash between Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; W. W. Neal, a member of the Darrow Review Board, and John W. Moore, a low-wage cotton shirt manufacturer of Washington, N. C., at a hearing held by the board on the N.R.A. code for the cotton garment industry, split that erratic body and revealed some of its members siding with the Southern advocates of low wages and long hours.

The hearing at which Neal presided was on complaints made against the provisions of the cotton garment code. The witness was John W. Moore, a cotton shirt manufacturer of Washington, N. C., who said he wished to have the right to determine labor and hour questions for himself. He was unable, he said, to afford 30 cents an hour, or \$12 for a 40-hour week.

### Couldn't Afford 30-Cents an Hour

Under examination by Hillman, the manufacturer admitted that he had formerly paid wages of \$3 a week and lower, that he was now receiving \$4.35 a dozen for work shirts which he formerly sold at \$1.98, and that his business had greatly increased since the code went into effect. He also said he was opposed to the N.R.A. labor provisions.

Neal protested against Hillman's successful questioning to bring out the facts in the case, and was supported by Mason, the board's attorney.

The ruling of Neal broke up the meeting. When it resumed Darrow, chairman of the Review Board, presided. He declared that the board was not interested in the labor provisions of the codes. Hillman retorted that every regulation referred to by the cotton shirt manufacturer aimed at labor and charged Neal with attempting to stage a "star chamber" proceeding to prevent labor from stating its case.

The point was stressed by Hillman that representatives of the workers had not been invited to sit in at any of the Darrow board's hearings. He said that although the hearings began on March 15 it was not until May 14 that the side of labor was sought.

### Hillman Reveals "Shameful" Conditions

Emphasizing the fact that as the representative of the labor advisory board on the cotton garment code he was familiar with the conditions in that industry, he declared that "more shameful conditions have rarely been revealed," adding:

"It is on the record that workers were forced to work for as low as \$2 a week for fifty-four hours and in some cases for \$1 a week. The hearings on the code showed that the cotton garment industry was one of the worst sweated industries in the country.

"The N.R.A. established a minimum wage of 30

cents in the South and 40 cents in the North for the 40-hour week.

"As this is a seasonal industry, the annual earnings at these rates are very small. To my utter amazement, therefore, I was confronted with a board which gave every opportunity to the witness to sway public opinion against the N.R.A.

"He said he had a larger business than before the N.R.A.; that he wants regulation against selling below cost; that in 1933 he paid as low as \$3 a week and even lower, yet he asked the board to eliminate from the N.I.R.A. the only protection labor has—that of a minimum wage.

### Board Didn't Want Facts

"To my amazement, it seems that a procedure has been established by the review board which does not permit important facts to be brought out.

"A member of the board and his counsel, seeing the drift of its questionings, limited the field of cross-examination, and, by rulings sustained by the chairman, made participation by the Labor Advisory Board useless unless we were willing to be present at a defense of the theory of sweatshopism.

"The Labor Advisory Board is seeking constructive changes in the N.R.A. It sees in it the only bulwark against the desperate conditions of 1932 and early 1933, but judged by the performance this morning, it can see no hope in the review board's contribution toward further improvement."

At the conclusion of the hearing Hillman reported his experience to the Labor Advisory Board, which thereupon adopted a resolution condemning the report of the Darrow board attacking the N.R.A. as against the best interests of the nation and urging President Roosevelt to end its career by an executive order.

### Communist "Strike" Collapses When Leader Is Offered Position

Sailors on the Great Lakes are having a good laugh over a so-called "strike" that the communists staged at Buffalo, according to Claude M. Goshorn, secretary-treasurer of the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes.

The communists declared a "strike" against the Lake Carriers' Association at Buffalo. The strikers were all unemployed men. Their grievance was that the Lake Carriers' Association, an "open shop" organization, did not keep its employment office at Buffalo open long enough. It was open twelve hours a day, but the reds wanted it open longer hours for use as a clubroom and meeting place.

The association refused to accede to the "demand" and so a "strike" was declared and the

place was picketed under the direction of George Anderson, the red organizer.

One day when the "strike" was in full swing and the pickets had the place well guarded the manager of the employment office stuck his head out of the window and whistled to Anderson and had him come into the office. A helmsman was needed on one of the "open shop" boats and Anderson was offered the job. Anderson accepted, and the "strike" collapsed for lack of leadership.

### Regional Labor Board Quizzes

#### Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Charges that the Pacific Gas and Electric Company has violated the provisions of the National Recovery Act by discriminating against labor union employees in the organization were heard this week by the Regional Labor Board at a closed session at Sacramento.

The complaint was filed by the Sacramento local of the Electrical Workers' Union. Dr. Robert G. Calkins, Regional Labor Board official, conducted the hearing. Among those representing the power company was Paul M. Downing, vice-president and general manager.

### FAVORS ADULT EDUCATION

The paramount importance of mobilizing the entire public education system to equip working men and women with the knowledge necessary for them "to take part understandingly in community and national issues" growing out of the Recovery program was stressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the ninth annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education in Washington.

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### Students as Strike-breakers

Great resentment among the organized workers of San Francisco was aroused by various reports of University of California students being recruited as strike-breakers in the existing waterfront labor difficulty. It was even reported, but not yet established, that Coach Ingram of the football squad was responsible in some degree for this activity.

There is no question that numbers of university students, not alone from the state institution, but from other local institutions of learning, have been employed in the capacity of strike-breakers. Whether the college authorities were responsible for this or not, the workers resent the use of these students, who are beneficiaries of the educational institutions maintained by general taxation, in beating down the wage conditions of those who produce the wherewithal to pay such taxes.

In justice to the authorities of the university and other educational institutions it may be said that the charge of taking part in the recruiting is generally denied. Until substantial evidence of their participation is produced their statements will be believed.

But union labor believes that the educators entrusted with guiding the education of the young persons under their charge are not doing their full duty in remaining complacent while recruiting of strike-breakers is carried on at campus and dormitory. It would appear reasonable to expect them to inform the students at least as to the ethics or lack of ethics of such despicable actions, and to warn them of the pitfalls into which they are being drawn.

An interesting story comes from the University of Washington at Seattle, where a scow was towed to the university landing on Lake Washington for the purpose of conveying students willing to "scab" on the longshoremen to the docks. The president of the university refused to allow the scow to tie up at the landing, and the vessel was taken away empty. That official no doubt was convinced that it was his duty to protect his charges from degrading actions, just as he would have protected them from infectious disease or other ills. All honor to him!

That great friend of labor, Arthur Brisbane, is much concerned because of alleged lawlessness on the part of striking workers. But as yet he seems not to be at all agitated over the lawlessness of employers in defying the measure which was enacted to rehabilitate business, re-employ labor, provide means of collective bargaining and recognition of unions. Of course the misdeeds of capitalistic employers do not loom so large to a multi-millionaire.

### Want Majority Representation

A special correspondent of Universal Service declares that the settlement formula prescribed by President Roosevelt for the automobile strike is back of many of the strikes, lockouts and other labor disturbances.

There is truth in the statement, but the responsibility does not rest on President Roosevelt but upon General Hugh S. Johnson and Donald Richberg, who interpreted the President's order in a manner which many believe to be contrary to his intent. This interpretation provides that representatives for collective bargaining in any industrial plant shall be chosen in the proportion these delegates represent the workers. If a plant has two unions, one with 75 per cent and the other 25 per cent of the workers, the first would have three representatives, and the second one.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor are justly aroused by this interpretation, which was applied in the automobile strike, and contend that the presidential order should rightly be interpreted to mean that where one union in a plant obtains a clear majority its delegates shall be the sole representatives in dealing with the employer. They are backed in their stand by labor advisers to the N.R.A. and many of the closest advisers of the President.

In all probability it was this "proportional representation" plan which induced the Market Street Railway to believe that its preposterous "agreement" with alleged representatives of its employees, by which its company union and the open shop were recognized, could be put over.

The American Federation of Labor officials will be unanimously upheld by the membership, who realize that the "proportional representation" plan means divided councils and the open shop, which is only another name for the non-union shop.

There is no division in the employers' organizations, who act as a unit. "Proportional representation" of employees is but another scheme to defeat the purposes of the Recovery Act and to keep the workers in subjection. "Divide and rule" is a motto with special appeal to American industrial barons.

### Steel Trust and the N.R.A.

When a slight increase in wages was accorded workers in the steel industry as a concession to the President's Recovery plan there was an immediate announcement of increased prices for steel products which was reported at the time to be calculated to bring a return ten times greater than the payroll boost. But this was not brought about by collusion. We have the word of Eugene G. Grace, head of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, for that.

Addressing the American Iron and Steel Institute, Grace said:

"Statements to the contrary notwithstanding, competition is as keen and as free to operate as ever. The only change has been that dishonest and unfair practices for the good of all have been eliminated."

Taking it for granted that Grace is truthful, and that the steel trust has not been concerned in fixing prices (although the circumstances do not seem to bear this out), how was this elimination of unfair practices achieved? By united action of all the companies in the trust, of course.

But there is to be no united action of steel employees—not if Grace and the Iron and Steel Institute can prevent it! "The nation's steel industry will continue to maintain the 'open shop,'" he said, and "he believed he voiced the opinion of everyone present." He continued:

"Employee representation plans" (company union) "are practical because they embody a mutuality of interests. They do not provide for outsiders or organizations foreign to our industry to dictate to the men and management of the indus-

try as to what constitutes proper relationship between them."

By continuing to maintain the open shop, Grace declared, the industry would "insure to employees the recognition and reward for individual effort as against the closed union shop, where all men are equal."

Small and large producers and small and large consumers "are for the first time on equal footing," Grace declared.

Note the inconsistency and injustice of these various declarations. The industry will maintain the "open shop," or non-union shop. If the workers want to organize they may form a company union, in which they will not have the co-operation and assistance of their organized fellows, to disturb the "proper relationship" between the workers and management (this "proper relationship" presumably to be defined by the employer), and individual effort is to be rewarded (again the employer alone determining the reward), and the union shop, "where all men are equal," is taboo.

But in the case of the industry itself producers and consumers, great and small, are "on an equal footing." There is no prohibition of outsiders joining in the employers' councils, and while the workers have no word in determining the manner of organization of the employers, the latter reserve to themselves the right to determine the kind of organization, if any, the employees shall join.

Every principle involved in the Recovery Act, under which the industry is operating and prospering, is violated in these declarations of Grace. He demands for the steel interests the full measure of organization privileges while at the same time denying the lawful right of the workers to join an organization of their choice.

Much has been said in public prints recently about radicalism among the workers. It is such instances as the arrogant utterances of Grace that propagate radicalism and encourage the unrest in the great industrial centers that prevails at the present time. Upon industry alone rests the responsibility for the strikes of cheated and tyrannized workers. Until such time as employers accept in full the terms of the Recovery Act and accord to the workers the rights which they arrogate to themselves these industrial disturbances are bound to continue.

San Francisco is suffering from strikes at the present time brought about by this lawless and selfish attitude of the employers. With an iron-bound organization of employers which refuses to recognize the employees' organization there can be no peace in industry. The "wolf" cry of communism among the workers will not avail in preventing disaster.

Reference was made in a recent issue of the Labor Clarion to the fact that campaign literature issued in behalf of Judge Hartley Shaw, candidate for the Supreme Court bench, did not bear the Allied Printing Trades Council label. Judge Shaw's campaign manager announces that this oversight has been corrected, and that he is now using the label "and will do so on all subsequent printing."

Discussing the Darrow report, an I. L. N. S. writer says: "If the average of what is called little business played a squarer game in the economic world than he generally does play he would have long since had more sympathy and his position today would be much stronger. After all, there is a question as to how far the body politic or the body economic is bound to support a man in a given position just because he wants to be in that position and when he has ceased to find justification by service rendered to society." Many of the small business men who have aroused Darrow's interest belong in that category mentioned by President Roosevelt as conducting enterprises which depend on "paying less than living wages" and which have no right to continue.



## From Labor Viewpoint

"Many a truth is spoken in jest." Will Rogers' comment on the railroad situation is apt. He intimates that the transportation companies have been more interested in selling stocks than in selling speed.

Henry Ford may be big enough to defy the government as represented by General Hugh S. Johnson, with all his protestations of "clamping down" on violators of the Recovery Act. But a righteous judge has decided that Henry is just another transgressor, and hits him where it hurts—in his pocketbook.

"Radicals say that we have had here for a long time a government of 'organized money.' If that be true, it worked fairly well and prosperously while it lasted," says the oracular Arthur Brisbane. Yes, it worked more than "fairly" well for the millionaires, among whom Arthur is listed. But how about the eleven million unemployed during this "prosperous" era?

Bainbridge Colby, former secretary of State, who figures as a Hearst writer, feels called upon to view with alarm the Roosevelt Recovery plan. "We are startled," he says, "to find ourselves subject to bureaucratic rule down to the smallest and most intimate activities that enter into our daily lives." Probably it is necessary that there should be an opposition party. But why resort to puerile exaggeration?

Senator Robert F. Wagner points out the danger from the unwillingness of business, though benefiting from present improved conditions, to further reduce hours and increase wages. "If the return to prosperity, as measured by increased industrial output and higher profits, is going to be accompanied by a desire to return to the wage philosophy of the 1920s, additional and more serious depressions are only a matter of a few years," he told the Senate.

Recovery Administrator Johnson has continued for thirty days the permission granted the Great Western Sugar Company of Johnston, Colo., to work its employees 56 hours per week instead of the code maximum of 40 hours. It was stated that the action was taken on the complaint that the 40-hour week would impose "unusual hardships" on the company but nothing was said regarding the hardships which the 56-hour week imposes on the jobless who would be put to work under the 40 hours prescribed by the code.

Social service workers should consider means to eliminate the causes of poverty as well as caring for the distressed, Rexford G. Tugwell, assistant secretary of agriculture, told the National Conference for Social Workers at Kansas City. "You must in some measure devote yourselves to constructive thought as to how we can best prevent the American people from needing your services except in rare and accidental cases," he said. If this be radicalism, Ogden Mills, Hearst and other advocates of "rugged individualism" may make the most of it.

The action of the House of Commons in refusing to make martyrs of the Fascist organization headed by Sir Oswald Mosley commends itself as another instance of British common sense. Refusal of permission for the introduction of a bill to prohibit the wearing of uniforms for political purposes, aimed at the black shirts of the Fascists, probably prevented an opportunity for defiance of law which would have provided an issue on which sympathy for the Hitler imitators would have been aroused.

Here is a hint to those communities which are bent on "hounding" the "reds."

The opponents of President Roosevelt's Recovery program profess to find much encouragement in the poll being taken by the "Literary Digest," which reveals that of a total of 195,454 votes tallied 120,474 were in favor of those policies and 74,980 against, or 61.64 per cent favorable. The vote comprises the rock-ribbed Republican New England states, three of which voted for Hoover in 1932. With all the big guns of the opposition trained on the "new deal," this appears to be rather weak encouragement for the "rugged individualists" of the Hearst and Ogden Mills type.

"Odd" McIntyre, who has not been regarded as an authority on political economy, laments that "everywhere there is a depressing feeling that industry, thrift and genius are being taxed," and he says he knows "several writers who can make \$75,000 a year, but this year they are just going to write enough to pay living expenses." Does he suggest that "industry, thrift and genius" and writers who make \$75,000 a year should not be taxed? At any rate, the lucubrations of patriots who can earn that sum and yet refuse to do so because of taxation for the support of government will not be missed—and the money will go into worthier channels.

J. R. Knowland, publisher of the Oakland "Tribune," on his election to the presidency of the State Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles last week, took a most optimistic view of California's business prospects. Commenting on the report of the governing board to the effect that marked improvement had been shown in re-employment, and that car loadings, a reliable business index, showed 31 per cent gain over a year ago, Knowland said that California is now facing its greatest opportunity. "The benefits we have gained we must multiply," he said, "and I dedicate the California State Chamber of Commerce to this accomplishment."

Nothing can better exemplify the selfish attitude of the industrialists toward the Recovery program than the brief submitted by the Labor Policy Board, mentioned elsewhere in this issue of the Labor Clarion. Companies which showed a deficit of \$97,000,000 in 1932 showed a profit of \$661,000,000 in 1933. These same companies no doubt are among those represented in the United States Chamber of Commerce, which is willing to take advantage of the opportunity provided for employer organization at the same time denying the right of the workers to organize under the same act. Is it any wonder that the workers are beginning to "see red," as charged by the president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce? Relief rolls can not sustain eleven million unemployed. Industry can employ them.

Ogden Mills, "regarded as an aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination" by the Associated Press, is alarmed at the "regimentation" of states involved in the President's Recovery program. It is not new and it is not progressive, he says, "since it reverts back to the economic despotism of the middle ages." The press report of his address before the New York Economic Club says that he "traced what he termed the disastrous results of regimentation, beginning with the days of Diocletian in the Roman Empire." Just imagine! But Oggie needn't worry. These economic errors of the middle ages did not prevent his being born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and the immense fortune which he inherited is so invested that he will probably continue for the rest of his life to enjoy the fruits of industry which he had no part in creating. But as to the presidency—that's another question.

## The Company Union

—I. L. N. S.—

Organized labor's claim that the company union is nothing more nor less than a scheme devised by certain employers to impose their dictatorial decrees on employees and prevent their organization in bona fide independent trade unions is reflected in cogent language in an editorial in "America," a Catholic review published in New York City.

\* \* \*

Discussing the declaration by Senator Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, that the company union is an association controlled by the employer, with its expenses paid by the employer and its decisions usually subject to the employer's veto, and that it is not an instrument to enable the worker to bargain with his employer on the basis of equality, the editorial says:

"Isolated from other labor groups, unable to profit by their special knowledge, and forbidden to employ 'outside' counsel, the company union is but a Quaker gun used against an enemy equipped with the most powerful munitions that science can devise and money buy. Certainly, it cannot give its members the weight and authority which they need to bargain collectively with the employer. Indeed, unless the two parties can meet on an approximately equal footing, collective bargaining is a sham. In dealing with the company union, the employer usually has the agreeable task of driving a bargain with himself. That is why some of our largest and most ruthless employers anathematize the union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and foster the company union."

\* \* \*

The editorial concludes that the company union imperils "the rights of workers in general, and thus makes the problems of every wage earner more difficult of solution. In any crisis, it necessarily ranks the claims of the employer above those of the worker."

\* \* \*

The conclusion reached by the editorial in "America" is, of course, reflected by all progressive and reasoning citizens. Nevertheless, officials of some of our largest corporations, notably those in the automobile and iron and steel industries, continue to impose this monstrosity on their employees in violation of both the letter and spirit of the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Indeed, they seek to protect their subversive position with the cloak of patriotism. All of which reminds us that Samuel Johnson, the eminent English writer and lexicographer, once said that "patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel."

### INJUSTICE TO WOMEN WORKERS

Injustice and hardship caused by dismissal from jobs of women just because they are married is clearly illustrated in a survey of twenty-eight such women who had been employed in the New York City Post Office and whose husbands were also employed there, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor points out.

All but one of the women had been working to support other persons. Most of them had with their husbands the responsibility of maintaining not only their own families but near relatives of either the wife or husband. A typical example is a couple who were supporting the wife's father and mother, and helping to support a sister with an invalid husband and three children. Altogether eighty persons were being supported by the twenty-eight couples in addition to themselves.

The women issued a protest because job dismissal after upwards of twelve years' service not only stripped them of means of meeting their financial obligations but deprived them of their future pension and retirement rights—I. L. N. S.



## Profits of Industry Justify Higher Wages With Shorter Hours

A brief containing a convincing battery of facts and arguments in favor of a 10 per cent reduction in hours and a corresponding increase in wages for workers in industries operating under codes of fair competition has been presented by the Labor Advisory Board to the National Recovery Administration through the Labor Policy Board, headed by Dr. Leon C. Marshall, according to press reports in Washington.

The brief contends that not only are the shorter hours and higher wages necessary unless the N.R.A. is to fail because higher prices are not accompanied by increased purchasing power, but maintains that larger industrial profits since the N.R.A. codes went into effect make it possible for many companies to make the change without loss. In support of this claim the Advisory Board cites figures published by the National City Bank of New York to show that 1475 companies which reported a deficit of \$97,000,000 in 1932 showed a profit of \$661,000,000 in 1933.

Emphasizing the importance of converting some of these boosted profits into purchasing power through the income of the workers, and pointing out that the maximum work week of forty hours prescribed in most codes "resulted in a large volume of re-employment," the memorandum urges: "The immediate pursuit of the 10-10 program is the most intelligent course under the present circumstances and we submit as our judgment that there is no more practicable substitute for the public necessity of maintaining some 11,000,000 workers on relief rolls in the near future."

### LIKE "CONTENTED COWS"

With over 450 of their operatives out of work officials of the Selma Manufacturing Company of Birmingham, operating the Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills on the edge of the city proper, declared there would be no resumption of operations until assurance was given of "contentment" on the part of the workers with the notoriously unjust conditions which obtain in the company's plant.



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### MILLIONAIRE ONCE A UNION MEMBER

Writing to the editor of "Labor," a Detroit correspondent recites the following concerning Walter P. Chrysler, head of one of the automobile companies which now refuses to do business with any union affiliated with the A. F. of L.: "When he was a wage earner he belonged to an A. F. of L. union—the Machinists—and took every wage increase the union got for him. He knew he would be helpless if he tried to 'bargain individually' with the railroads for which he worked and as long as he wore overalls he kept up his union membership."

### FELLOWSHIP OF OPTIMISM

The American Federation of Teachers is rejoicing as it has not had occasion to rejoice in a long time. Twenty-five local unions have been formed in the State of Arkansas. The state that was one of the first and one of the hardest hit in this onslaught on public education has turned to organized labor, to the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of Labor, and is giving them the opportunity for service which they stand ready, willing, and able to give. \* \* \* The union movement is born of hope in a better world and cannot be stopped. It is to this fellowship of optimism the teachers are invited.—"American Teacher."

### Celebrate End of Child Labor In Cotton Garment Industry

Ending of child labor and sweatshop conditions in the cotton garment industry as the result of the completion of the final code was celebrated at a meeting of the code industry in New York. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt listened in from the White House on the ceremonies and responded when a plaque commemorating the first label issued under the code was figuratively presented to her.

The speakers included Mayor La Guardia; Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau, United States Department of Labor; Rose Schneiderman of the N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board, and Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner.

"I have always thought," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "that the women of America would be glad and thankful to have some means by which they could tell when they made a purchase that the garment which they bought had been made under helpful, fair working conditions, and with the presentation of this label the cotton garment industry joins the other industries, and the women of America can now be sure that when they buy a garment in this industry, if it has this label, they are getting an article with no child labor back of it, which has no unfair conditions to labor, or unhealthy conditions involved in the work which has produced the garment."

The cotton garment industry is the sixth largest manufacturing industry in the United States.

## Labor Advisory Board Scores Darrow Report

The N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board has issued the following statement, which, it was emphasized by John L. Lewis, a member and president of the United Mine Workers of America, was unanimously approved by the board:

"The Labor Advisory Board of the National Industrial Recovery Administration deems it especially unfortunate that the National Recovery Review Board, of which Clarence Darrow is chairman, completed its investigations and arrived at the conclusions set forth in its recent report without any consultation with the representatives of the organized workers of the country.

"Accredited representatives of labor were not invited to testify before the National Recovery Review Board on any of the subjects upon which the board rendered judgment.

"Obviously the Darrow board has secured its information regarding specific codes from the rag-tag and bobtail elements of industry. Irresponsible malcontents, sweat-shop employers and business interests which had lost special privileges found the latchstring out and a warm welcome awaiting them before the National Review Board.

"Representatives of the organized workers were not invited to the Darrow feast, and approved codes of fair competition were savagely attacked without any member of the Darrow board stopping to inquire from any authoritative source the effect of such attacks upon the economic well-being of the nation's wage earners.

"The Darrow report sought to idealize and glorify the interests of the small business man and the consumer. Obviously the small business man profits more under a condition of a high price return for his merchandise. It is equally obvious that the consumer of such merchandise is better pleased and feels better protected under a condition of low prices. The Darrow board should decide which of these groups it elects to serve. Certainly it can not ride horses going in opposite directions.

"The Darrow report has rendered a disservice to the nation and its citizens in a time of great economic stress. It has pandered to the worst elements in our political and economic life. If its members are not conscious of these facts they are victims of arch stupidity and have forfeited their right to continue to function as a government agency.

"The members of the Labor Advisory Board, conscious of the obligations of their position, unhesitatingly state that the National Recovery Review Board should have its unhappy existence promptly terminated by executive order of the President."

### SAN PEDRO'S TRIBUTE TO DEAD

Business in San Pedro was at a standstill on Monday, May 21, while the funeral service for Richard Parker, striking longshoreman who was killed by hired gunmen in the employ of the shipping interests, was being conducted, according to the Long Beach "Labor News." The business section of the city was deserted, stores being closed while their owners and clerks attended the services or joined the vast throng outside the funeral chapel. Flags in every section of the city were at half mast out of respect for the worker who lost his life while fighting for a cause which all fair-minded persons concede to be just.

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## Steel Workers' Union Demands Recognition

Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, announced in Pittsburgh this week that the organization is formally demanding recognition from the operators of between 150 to 200 steel mills.

The union has conducted an organization campaign the last year in which it has enrolled more than 100,000 new members.

President Tighe said the Amalgamated is asking recognition "for the express purpose of bargaining collectively on all matters pertaining to wages, working conditions and such matters that come under the laws, rules and regulations" of the organization.

### Unauthorized Strikes Banned

June 10 was set as the date for an answer. Tighe said he could not forecast the association's course if answers are delayed or refused by that time.

The union head said strict orders have been issued to the lodges against "premature holidays" or other cessation of work.

The demands were made in conformity with resolutions adopted at the recent convention of the association, one of America's oldest unions.

President Tighe explained that no individual lodge will be permitted to sign an agreement unless all other lodges are assured of similar treatment.

### "Unalterable" Opposition

Officials of three large anti-union steel firms at Youngstown, Ohio, assert they will not recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

"Recognition," said a statement issued by the Republic Steel Corporation, "would mean a closed shop, and to this the company is unalterably opposed."

Similar replies were given Amalgamated delegates at the offices of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and Carnegie Steel Company.

### INDICATIONS OF RECOVERY

Not a bank has failed in the United States in the first five months of 1934, J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, cited this week as a "striking" instance of business recovery. There has been as well, he said, "an enormous increase in the amount of bank deposits," which he called "one of the most significant signs both of psychological and actual recovery."

### FIGHTING SWEATSHOPS WITH N.R.A.

As guides to shoppers trying to boycott sweatshop goods are the N.R.A. labels required to be attached to articles manufactured under at least seventeen codes as indicative of fair labor condition by any one volunteer has been given to Mrs. coats and suits, dresses, blouses and skirts, cotton garments, infants' and children's wear, millinery, hats, men's clothing, knitted outerwear. A coast-to-coast campaign to urge consumers to refuse to buy garments without N.R.A. labels is now being conducted by a number of large national organizations of women. Their representatives serving on

special label campaign committees have been complimented for their successful efforts by George W. Alger, director of the coat and suit code authority. Credit for the most complete job of label promotion by any one volunteer has been given to Mrs. Albert Wadsworth of San Diego, Calif., for her distribution of one thousand pamphlets on label use to organizations, newspapers, churches, stores, clubs, and "key" people.

### CALIFORNIA'S GOVERNMENTAL COSTS

The United States Census Bureau, reporting on governmental costs in California, shows an aggregate of \$671,980,753, or a per capita expenditure of \$113.78 during the last fiscal year. The combined debt of the state and its subdivisions—cities, counties, school districts and other civil divisions—is given as \$1,099,415,874, an average per capita of \$186.15. The total assessed valuation subject to the general property tax was \$7,951,084,993, an average of \$1346.27 for each person in the state. Between 1912 and 1932, payments for general departments and public service enterprises increased 294.9 per cent from \$89,830,000, interest payments increased 413.2 per cent from \$6,052,000. The total revenues collected amounted to \$631,048,856, or an average of \$106.85 per person.

### THE NEW BLUE EAGLE

An intensive drive is to be launched in San Francisco by the local retail code authority June 4 to bring all San Francisco merchants under the new blue eagle. More than half the number already are signed under the substitute insignia.

## Amended Wagner Bill Likely to Become Law

News from Washington is to the effect that the Wagner labor disputes act, in an amended and perhaps emasculated form, will in all likelihood be passed at this session of Congress.

The present labor disturbances are spurring the administration to activity to secure its passage at the earliest possible moment in order to forestall the expected steel strike and similar controversies in other industries.

The newly written measure, while setting up machinery which will make strikes less frequent, provides a method of conciliation when a strike takes place; but it is not expected to prevent strikes. It clarifies the collective bargaining provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act, but fails to receive the support of industrial leaders because it does not prohibit in express terms coercion or intimidation by one group of employees toward another group, as insisted upon by the employers and supporters of the company union.

The measure reaffirms the right to strike, and is said to be a long step toward the settlement of labor disputes. The fact that tentative approval of the amended bill has been accorded by employing interests, however, seems to imply that there has been a decided recession from the original terms of the Wagner bill.

## Declares Henry Ford Is Thwarting Recovery

"It would seem unreasonable that the President should be compelled to contract with any company, no matter how wealthy or powerful, if that company is thwarting the Recovery Act and defying the government to enforce it," was the declaration of Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia last Saturday.

"It is not reasonable that the government should be required to deal with any company blocking this great act of national recovery," he said.

The case was that of the application of the Northwest Motor Company of Chevy Chase, Md., for an injunction to prevent the Interior and Agriculture Departments from rejecting its bids on approximately 1000 Ford trucks and automobiles.

The Ford Motor Company had refused to sign the N.R.A. code for the automobile industry.

In deciding the case the court termed the National Recovery Act "an emergency act, granting wide sweeping powers to the executive."

He said the order issued by President Roosevelt under the act, requiring bidders for government contracts to certify compliance with N.R.A. agreements, was reasonable and valid.

The court agreed with the recent decision of J. R. McCarl, comptroller general, that bidders for government contracts must certify not only that they have complied with N.R.A. agreements, but that manufacturers of their products have complied.

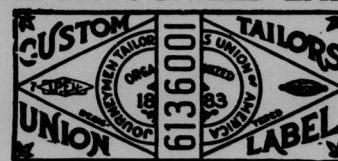
### FAVORS LAW ENFORCEMENT

Striking heavily at the National Lock Company of Rockford, Ill., for continued and persistent flouting of the rights of its employees under N.R.A. codes, the National Labor Board has recommended that the company's blue eagle insignia be withdrawn and that the United States Department of Justice institute legal proceedings against the concern for violation of Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

### UPTON SINCLAIR TO SPEAK

Upton Sinclair will address union labor of San Francisco on Sunday afternoon, June 3, in the main auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, Guerrero street at Fourteenth. The public is invited and admission is free. —adv.

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

At the time of closing this column figures from the I. T. U. election had been received in San Francisco, through various sources, from some seventy unions in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico. These included the larger cities in those states and show that Charles P. Howard had received the majority vote in forty-nine and John F. Dalton in nineteen of these unions. It was also learned that Howard had carried Cincinnati, Salt Lake, Chicago, Victoria, Fort Worth, Boston, Albany, Lincoln, Omaha, San Antonio, Philadelphia and Helena. Dalton was victorious in New York City by approximately 2000 and also carried Washington, D. C., Portland, Los Angeles, Douglas, Long Beach and San Diego. Mail reports from Indianapolis on unofficial returns of 588 unions gave Howard 26,925, Dalton 20,422, and all other Progressive candidates with substantial majorities. It is likewise announced from Indianapolis that both pension propositions had carried, but no figures were given.

The Reeves Publishing Company, 447 Sansome street, announces the Dreyfuss Press has affiliated with it. M. A. Dreyfuss, long recognized in the community as a high-class printer, will be sales representative of the new organization. This most recent combination in the commercial printing field in San Francisco should insure the continued success of the Reeves Company. The many friends of these popular printers are hoping it will.

W. W. Baker, veteran compositor, who before his retirement from the trade was in the employ of John Henry Nash, visited friends in San Francisco early this week. Mr. Baker's home is in Los Angeles. Those of his San Francisco acquaintances who had the pleasure of meeting him during his brief sojourn here were pleased to note the good health that seemed to be his.

We do not wish to cause them any embarrassment, and it may be we will be sharply criticized for making any mention of it, but it no sooner had been intimated to them that a near relative of one of their former and beloved chapel mates, now deceased, was again being pursued by misfortune than the members of the "Call-Bulletin" composing room responded to the needs of the distressed person in their usual big and noble way—a way that made possible the immediate hospitalization necessary for the successful treatment of the beneficiary of their benevolence. It was just another exemplification of that fine spirit known to prevail among the "gang" in the "Call-Bulletin" composing room, one so worthy it just had to become public, whether they desired that publicity or not.

Rehearsals of "That" brass band of No. 21 are being held weekly—every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock. The band is in need of another baritone player, as it is not possible for Don C. Harris of the Eureka Press Chapel to report for rehearsal regularly because of his hours of employment. Don regrets this as much as the other members of the band, and hopes that in the near future conditions will be such as to permit his regular attendance at rehearsals. There is room in the

band for two more trombone players and two more alto players, and the members of the organization are hopeful of recruiting these soon. The band is preparing to give a concert preliminary to opening the July meeting of the union. Rehearsals are still being held in the assembly room of the union's headquarters, and if you are a band instrument player and want to give its enthusiastic supporters a boost, either communicate with O. E. Wilbur, care union headquarters, or report at headquarters on some rehearsal night.

Members are again reminded of the picnic and outing of the East Bay Allied Printing Trades Council, to be held the coming Sunday, June 3. The place is Bjornson's Park, in Crowe's Canyon, situated just out of Hayward. A free barbecue is one of the attractions, with various forms of entertainment for old and young. Admission will be 50 cents, children free. It is anticipated that many will be in attendance representing the various units of the allied trades in this territory.

E. J. Farley drew a traveling card last week and will try the possibilities of printing and fishing in Martinez, following his recent experiences as ship's printer on liners on the South Seas and Australian run.

The International Typographical Union admitted women to membership on equal terms with men in 1869—the first national or international labor organization to do so. In 1870 Augusta Lewis was a delegate to its annual convention.

More than 61 per cent of the 1933 advertising appropriation of 351 leading companies was spent in newspapers, according to estimates released by the bureau of advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. This figure compares with 26.9 per cent spent by these companies in magazine advertising, and 12 per cent in radio broadcast. The combined advertising expenditure of the companies reviewed was \$113,440,000 in newspapers, \$40,898,626 in magazines and \$22,368,298 in radio broadcast.

In conformity with a resolution passed by unanimous vote at the recent convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in Philadelphia, organized labor is planning an active campaign against the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin." The resolution approved a drive to see that no member of the Federation and no friends of labor take the "Evening Bulletin" until William Simpson, business manager, "agrees to be courteous and talk business with members of the Federation." This action was taken following a visit to Simpson to confer on the "Bulletin" policy of employing non-union printers. Further than this it was agreed that money will be spent to campaign against the "Bulletin," not only in Philadelphia but in the anthracite coal regions, where the "Bulletin" has a large circulation.

### "Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Rumors are to the effect that several gentlemen of the "room" would enjoy home-cooked meals. The gentlemen (all married) are leading lives of bosses, that is, they are the boss around their respective homes now that their wives are away. Well, well! Ain't that sumthin'?

"Tarzan" (nee "Sparky") Landers took a look at a galley of society news and came out strong for the silver currency bill, or anything that looks like money.

Willis Hall had the unique experience of greeting a friend with whom, fifty years ago, he had gone to school. To make this more unusual, it was more than thirty years ago that Hall had last seen his friend.

Did your candidate win? The election is over, and the little differences that attend nearly all elections will be forgotten, for, after all, printers consider their I. T. U. a pretty fine institution; and, while much talk by the various candidates was read and heard, your printer is out to maintain the splendid organization which the old-timers long ago founded. Board the I. T. U.!

## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The following is the result of No. 18's vote on May 23 on I. T. U. officers and two proposed amendments to the old age pension laws:

For president—Howard 46, Dalton 12. For first vice-president—Baker 49, Collins 9. For second vice-president—Barrett 45, Connelly 1, Keaveny 9. For secretary-treasurer—Randolph 48, McCoy 9. Delegates to A. F. of L.—Morrison 45, Trotter 46, Gill 43, Martel 43, Simons 42, Brewster 9, Hatchett 1, Mills 6, Adler 4, W. J. Robinson 10, C. G. Robinson 8, Williams 9, Lee 3. Agent Union Printers' Home—Gwinnup 43, Pferdesteller 8, Kelly 2. Trustees Union Printers' Home—Cook 45, Lucas 42, Kane 42, Reilly 10, Poole 8, Stowe 2, Seims 3, McClafferty 2. Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—Lowe 41, Teague 5, Ryan 4. Board of Auditors—Tobin 42, Grigsby 5, Olwell 6. Pension proposition No. 1—For 36, against 15; No. 2—For 31, against 17.

"Chronicle" chapel's vote: Howard 23, Dalton 1; Baker 23, Collins 1; Barrett 23, Connelly 1, Keaveny 0; Randolph 23, McCoy 1; Morrison 23, Trotter 24, Gill 24, Martel 24, Simons 24, Brewster 0, Hatchett 0, Mills 1, Adler 1, W. J. Robinson 0, C. G. Robinson 0, Williams 0, Lee 0; Gwinnup 22, Pferdesteller 1, Kelly 1; Cook 23, Lucas 22, Kane 22, Reilly 2, Poole 1, Stowe 0, Seims 1, McClafferty 0; Lowe 21, Teague 1, Ryan 1; Tobin 23, Grigsby 0, Olwell 1. Proposition No. 1—For 20, against 1; No. 2—For 19, against 0.

Boston Mailers' Union—Howard 148, Dalton 31; Baker 150, Collins 23; Barrett 142, Connelly 8, Keaveny 14; Randolph 148, McCoy 27. The vote for other I. T. U. officers in similar ratio. Proposition No. 1—For 107, against 70; No. 2—For 84, against 92.

Returns to hand at this writing (the 28th) point to the election of Progressive party candidates for I. T. U. offices by 6000 to 10,000 majorities.

Munroe Roberts, secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., in a concluding paragraph of a pre-election statement, says: "Let those who criticize offer something as a substitute for that which is being criticized." A suggestion: Dissolve the M. T. D. U. Forget the idea of mailers withdrawing from the I. T. U. Also, a reminder: Before and since the M. T. D. U. was organized Mailer unions have functioned on the same basis as printer locals of the I. T. U. Facts and figures published in the "Typographical Journal" show the M. T. D. U. gives mailers no benefits. What would be the fate of mailers receiving the I. T. U. pension, and the advantages of care and treatment at the Union Printers' Home, did they withdraw from the I. T. U. and lean upon a broken reed like the M. T. D. U., or so impractical a proposition as any proposed international mailers' union? Another suggestion: Continue and retain your membership in the I. T. U.

Judge—Mose, is your wife dependent upon you? Mose—She sho is, jedge. If I didn't go out and get de washin's she'd starve plum to death.—Florida "Times-Union."

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## Roosevelt Authorizes Suspension of Codes

Suspension of operation of all N.R.A. codes that may be designated by General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, was authorized in an executive order promulgated by President Roosevelt on Saturday last.

By this unexpected order a news dispatch relates that the President seeks to rid his Recovery program of so-called "nuisance" codes and to focus the energies of N.R.A. on the major industries.

Explaining his order, which is expected to affect such industries as cleaning and dyeing, pressing, beauty parlors, hotels, laundries and other service trades, the President said:

"A trial period of some months has shown that while most industries, after organization for this work and a little experience with it, can secure uniform national results, there are others to which a greater degree of autonomous local self-government is desirable."

He intimates that the gains made in the elimination of child labor, establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours of labor, collective bargaining, and the right of the President to modify or cancel codes, orders and agreements will not be given up. Industries which comply with the law in these respects, even though not working under codes, will be allowed to display the blue eagle. This will be taken as notice that they are "dealing fairly with their employees in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Recovery law."

Johnson is expected to immediately suspend the codes of the cleaners and dyers, barbers and hair dressers. The reason given is that these codes have been found to be "impracticable and unenforceable."

### California Workers Affected

Wage and working conditions of more than two hundred thousand Californians will be affected by the order of President Roosevelt authorizing the suspension of certain service codes of the N.R.A., according to Timothy A. Reardon, state director of industrial relations. What effect, if any, it will have on prices has not yet been estimated.

The two hundred thousand are employed in twelve industries, of which the most important are the laundries, cleaners and dyers, cosmeticians and barbers. In San Francisco alone 5000 persons are employed in laundries, 3500 in the cleaning and dyeing industry and 2000 as barbers.

Reardon said the President's action clarified the California situation because N.R.A. codes had gradually superseded C.R.A. codes, which had governed the various service industries without making any provision for wages or working conditions.

### California Candidate for Governor

#### Requests Roosevelt Aid for Mooney

Upton Sinclair, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of California, has written an appeal to President Roosevelt in behalf of Tom Mooney, in which he says, in part:

"I am venturing to suggest to you a move in the interest of justice and the good name of California. I do not think that our governor would be entirely deaf to a wish expressed by the president of the United States, and therefore I venture to request that you should publicly request Governor Rolph to pardon Tom Mooney. I take no

stand on the question of Mooney's guilt or innocence. I was not present when the crime was committed, and I have no access to Mooney's mind or conscience; but this I know, and everybody else in California knows, that Mooney was convicted by perjured testimony, and by no other kind. The judge who tried him has stated this, and so have the jurors who have convicted him. This ought to be enough for any decent minded man. I believe that if you would publicly state this, it might be the means of removing this blot from the good name of California.

"I have publicly stated that my first action if I become governor of California, will be to pardon Mooney, but that can not happen for another seven months and Mooney has now spent some eighteen years in prison, and that seems to be more than enough."

### "SLAVE CONCEPTION OF LABOR"

The low-wage coal operators in Western Kentucky won at least a temporary victory for their slave conception of labor when Federal District Judge Charles I. Dawson at Louisville acceded to their demand for an injunction restraining the government from enforcing the bituminous coal code upon operators who are unwilling to pay the higher wage rates specified in the code. Judge Dawson based his injunction on his conviction that the coal code is unconstitutional as applied to intrastate business.

### BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN APRIL

There was an increase of 36 per cent in the number and of 18½ per cent in the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued in April as compared with March according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 764 cities having a population of 10,000 or over. These data apply to building construction only, and do not include other types of construction. They do include the number and cost of buildings for which contracts are awarded by federal and state governments in cities having a population of 10,000 or over. In March the value of such public buildings was \$3,546,777; in April \$3,811,000.

### San Francisco's Tax Rate to Be Raised by This Year's Budget

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors last Friday approved a 1934-35 budget of approximately \$59,000,000 after five days and nights of debate.

Giving weight to all the variable factors involved, some of which cannot definitely be determined for months to come, city fiscal officials estimated that on the basis of the budget as approved the tax rate for the ensuing year will be between \$3.65 and \$3.80. The present rate is \$3.48.

The budget will be printed and come before the board for final passage on June 1, after which it will go back to Mayor Rossi for his approval.

## Injunction Violates Norris-LaGuardia Act

The Los Angeles Mission hosiery mill strike injunction has been carried to the federal courts.

Aghast at the stringent and unprecedented injunction handed down by the Superior Court restraining the strikers even from talking "in a loud voice," and enjoining any sort of picketing or congregation, J. C. Packard, heading the Mission strikers' legal staff, immediately took the case to the federal courts.

The strikers expect that on the basis of the Norris-LaGuardia act the federal courts will set aside the injunction. The management in filing its suit with the Superior Court was careful to ask an injunction only against the branch, and not against the national union, in an effort to escape federal jurisdiction.

The fact that strike-breakers were imported from distant states, among them North Carolina, brings the case under federal jurisdiction, the union contends.

### N.R.A. ATTACKED BY FORMER AIDE

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the department of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, and who recently resigned from one of the government N.R.A. boards, made the following statement to the National Conference of Social Work, meeting in Kansas City: "The new deal in particular was designed to sustain property by credits and to encourage restrictions on production in the interests of maintaining profits," she said. "It has fostered illusions regarding government in the minds of the general public. The social workers are not helping to dispel these illusions. Essentially the program of the administration has tended to maintain economic privileges in power, yielding only so much in relief measures as is necessary to prevent too strong a protest."

The silver plated bath sponge goes to the youngster who defined a mugwump as a bird that sits on a fence with its mug on one side and its wump on the other.—R. C. in the Springfield "Union."

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## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, May 25, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur. Roll Call of officers—All present excepting Vice-President Noriega who was excused by reason of his trip east to attend the convention of his international union.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting**—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific, announcing settlement of strike against Richmond-San Rafael Ferry Company, in which all points at issue were settled satisfactorily to the union. Molders No. 164, giving details of their coming picnic at Neptune Beach for June 24. Minutes of Building Trades Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—Letter and resolution from local retail code authority for San Francisco, 537 Pacific building.

Referred to Secretary—Invitation to attend and take part in an emergency meeting on accident prevention; call issued by State Senator Roy Felton. From Operating Engineers No. 64, seeking assistance in securing a conference with managers of ice and refrigerating industry.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application of Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 97 for affiliation.

Referred to Label Section—Circular letter of United Garment Workers Nos. 54 and 142, relative to spreading information as to places selling Michael Stern "Value-First" clothing. R. A. French shoe company selling W. L. Douglas shoes for men.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—Letter from Senator Hiram W. Johnson, accepting invitation to be orator on Labor Day. Stereotypers and Electrotypers, stating they will parade on Labor Day.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Wage scale and agreement of Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24; indorsed with usual admonitions

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Drednaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Morrison's Funeral Home, 401 Baker.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.

and conditions. Wage scale and agreement of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90; indorsed subject to indorsement of international union, and on usual conditions and admonitions. Application for boycott by Window Cleaners against M. Oberti Company; filed on the understanding that the Oberti Company is comprehended in the boycott of the By-Block Service.

**Reports of Unions**—Culinary Workers have adjusted differences with hotels and will arbitrate questions of hours of labor and wages and the classification of employees; President Flore requested that his appreciation and that of the unions be extended to Secretary O'Connell for assistance in bringing about contacts toward this settlement, and that he be excused from personally attending the meeting of the Council by reason of his immediate return to the East. Waiters donated \$125 to the Longshoremen. Miscellaneous No. 110 have also donated \$125 to Longshoremen. Longshoremen thank the organizations that are assisting them in their struggle on the waterfront; they will not settle with the employers until the demands of all unions involved are settled; will call conference at Portland for the purpose of forming a federation of all maritime unions on this coast. Pressmen and Assistants No. 24 requested information regarding the activities of college students taking the places of men on strike. Sailors' Union of the Pacific have an agreement with the longshoremen not to return to work until longshoremen settle their differences with the employers; many university students take the places of seamen out of this port. Post Office Clerks will contribute to the longshoremen on strike. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 are attempting to negotiate an agreement with employers calling for recognition and standard conditions of employment. Milk Wagon Drivers' Union donated \$50 to the longshoremen. Chair announced that the Central Labor Council of Oakland has gone on record to advise its affiliated organizations to participate in the Labor Day parade in San Francisco.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—Have installed the charter of Filling Station Employees' Union. Recommend the granting of application for affiliation of Vulcanizers and Tire Changers No. 19074, and that their delegate, George Forsberg, be seated. Report concurred in. Recommend further that all friends and members of unions calling for services at gasoline filling stations also call for the union card of the attendants.

**New Business**—Motion made that the firm of Montgomery Ward be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion referred to the executive committee with instructions to author of the resolution to have his organization make the application in writing.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—All members, their families and friends are urged to demand the union label, card and button when buying goods or hiring services; also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

## GOVERNMENT ENJOINED

Judge Charles I. Dawson, of the Federal District Court at Louisville, Ky., issued a permanent injunction enjoining the government from prosecuting thirty-four Kentucky coal operators for refusing to pay their miners \$4.60 for a seven-hour day fixed in the code for the bituminous coal industry. Claiming that Kentucky coal operators have the constitutional right to pay their employees any wages economic conditions compel them to accept, Judge Dawson eloquently indicted the Congress of the United States and President Roosevelt for having sought to intervene in local affairs by the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the establishment of codes of fair competition.

## LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

The General Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council was called to order on Saturday, May 26, at 8:15 p. m., by Chairman Edward Vandeleur. The roll call showed all officers present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Under the head of correspondence the letter of Hiram Johnson accepting the invitation to deliver the Labor Day address was read. A letter from the Central Labor Council of Alameda County notified the committee that body and its affiliated unions would take part in San Francisco's Labor Day parade. The Building Trades Council of San Francisco transmitted the names of members named on the parade committees.

A delegate from the Teachers' Federation stated that his organization had compiled information in regard to the history of labor, wages and conditions, and the institution of Labor Day as a legal holiday; showing also a chart of wages of ten skilled crafts from 1350 to 1900, and suggested that the chart be extended to cover the time up to the present; also that an effort be made to interest the pupils in the public schools in the organized labor movement. Secretary O'Connell showed a ticket of admission to the great baseball game or tournament held on Labor Day in 1887, when he was of the age merely of carrying the bat for the older boys and actors in the tournament. Stage hands will have a float. Garage Employees will parade. Street Car Men suggested the formation of a women's auxiliary corps to take part in the parade. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary is inspecting samples of uniforms. San Mateo organizations are considering plans to participate in the parade. Carpet and Linoleum Workers are getting busy. Coopers are contemplating having floats and want to be represented on float committee. Hoisting Engineers will have a band and invite other engineers to participate. Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers will have a float separate from their component unions. Ice Wagon Drivers have selected their uniforms. Ornamental Plasterers will parade and have a model float.

The committee on floats reported that it had held two meetings and made recommendations that designs for floats be submitted to the committee for approval, that advertising features be kept at a minimum, that all floats must bear the labels of the crafts employed in their construction, and that a member of the Sign Writers be added to the committee. The recommendations were approved by the General Committee after debate. A further recommendation that floats be limited to one to each industry was re-referred to the committee for further consideration, after some debate.

The chair announced the following appointments: Committee on Music—Karl Dietrick, Eddie Love, Phil Sapiro, George Kidwell and A. E. Cohn. Committee on Floats—Harry England and Bill Gibson, additional delegates.

Motions were adopted providing for the appointment of committees on uniforms and on Labor Day history.

The committee adjourned out of respect to the memory of William B. Wilson, first secretary of labor, whose death had just been announced. The delegates stood in silence for one minute as a further mark of respect.

The next meeting will be held June 9.

A strong recommendation for unemployment insurance featured the report of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, prepared for submission to the International Labor Conference which opens in Geneva, Switzerland, on June 4.



## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR

**Molders' Picnic.**—The Molders' Union will hold its annual picnic and outing at Neptune Beach on Sunday, June 24, 1934. The chairman of the committee assures all a good time. Admission will be 40 cents; children free. One of the big events will be the ball game between the Molders and the Boiler Makers. Johnny Ricci will have charge of the Boiler Makers' ball team, and this is what he has to say: "The Molders are all old men and know very little about the game, while the Boiler Makers are young and full of pep. And that reminds me the Boiler Makers gave the Molders a good trimming last year." Now, Brother Frank Brown should not permit Johnny to go about telling how the Boiler Makers trimmed the Molders at their own picnic. Should you need a few good ball players, Frank, call on the Carmen. No Boiler Maker ever got the best of the Carmen. Members of organized labor should not forget the time and place—Sunday, June 24, at Neptune Beach. Bring the children; there will be games for them all. Brother Pete Maita is chairman, assisted by Frank Brown, William Leishman, James Hannan, Charles Jones, Jim Doyle, Jack O'Malley and Jack Winn.

**Milk Wagon Drivers.**—Brother F. J. Wettstein, secretary of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, advises that the Good Brothers' dairy is still on the unfair list of the union and requests all members of organized labor and their friends to refrain from purchasing Good Brothers' milk. So many people after reading the Labor Clarion have discontinued using this unfair company's milk that it is necessary to keep them advised of the progress the union is making in organizing their employees. Brother Wettstein reports the following members of the union on the sick list: Ed Brownfield, K. Bedyan, M. Correia, M. Furger, J. Scharetz, P. Giomi, L. A. McAdams. The brothers are paid \$14 a week sick benefits.

**Butchers' Union.**—Brother Maxwell will leave shortly for Washington, where he will assist the International Union of Butchers with the butchers' retail code. The government made no mistake when Brother Maxwell was picked, and the workers are very fortunate in having a man with the ability of Brother Maxwell to represent them. Brother Maxwell has assisted the San Francisco labor organizations in many of their trying times before the Compliance Board, of which he is a member. Brother Maxwell was able to have new agreements signed between the employers and the members of the Butchers' Union at Sacramento, with a closed shop and increased wages, and by doing so prevented a general strike by the butchers of Sacramento; and now everybody, including the employers, is happy.

**Labor Day.**—The following committeemen have been appointed: Float Committee—Thomas Meagher, Painters No. 19; James McKnight, Electrical Workers No. 6; George Ward, Stage Employees No. 16; Ernest Aronson, Carpenters No. 483; James Ricketts, Carpenters No. 22; Harry

Milton, Elevator Constructors; Joseph McManus, Chauffeurs No. 265; Joseph Willis, Pile Drivers No. 34; Harry England, Sign Writers No. 510, and William Gibson, Coopers No. 65. Uniform Committee—Nellie Casey, United Garment Workers; David Gisnet, Ladies' Garment Workers; Nels Soderberg, Tailors No. 80; Jonas Grace, Hatters No. 23, and Catherine Barrett, United Garment Workers. Music Committee—Philip Sapiro, Musicians' Union No. 6; George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers; Eddie Love, Musicians' Union No. 6; Albert Cohen, Electrical Workers No. 6, and Karl A. Dietrich, Musicians' Union No. 6.

**Secretary O'Connell on the Radio.**—Secretary O'Connell will speak over KPO Sunday, June 3, between 4 and 4:30 p. m., and the subject will be "The Relief Job in San Francisco." Supervisor Franck Havenner will also speak on the subject, "The Heart of the New Deal." Members of organized labor who can are requested to tune in on KPO at 4 p. m. next Sunday. You will hear two interesting talks.

## COOKS' STRIKE SETTLED

The strike of the cooks employed in the principal San Francisco hotels was ended last week when an agreement negotiated by President Flore of the International Culinary Alliance and officials of Cooks' Union No. 44 was signed. Under this agreement the men will return to work and the controversial questions will be referred to a board of arbitration. Hugo Ernst, International representative, denied at last week's Council meeting the published reports that the "open shop" had been agreed to. President Flore left for his Cincinnati headquarters by airplane last Friday evening. E. H. Fitzgerald, labor conciliator of the Department of Labor, and John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, participated in the negotiations with Albert E. Boynton, managing director of the Industrial Association.

## MISS HAGAN BACK AT WORK

A painful but fortunately not a serious accident was suffered by Miss Sarah S. Hagan, assistant to Secretary of the Labor Council O'Connell, last week, which necessitated her remaining at home a few days. In entering an automobile she struck her head on the metal frame, sustaining a cut which caused profuse bleeding. She was rushed to the Emergency Hospital, where her injuries were attended to, and resumed her regular duties this week.

## REPEAL ANTI-PICKETING ORDINANCE

Long Beach trade unionists are reported feeling pretty good because they were able to convince the City Council of that city that the anti-picketing ordinance that has been on the books for about twenty-four years was not necessary. It was repealed by a unanimous vote of the city fathers, after telling facts had been presented to them by representative union men.

## NEW UNIONS OF CLERKS

W. G. Desepte, secretary of the Trades Union Promotional League of the San Francisco Labor Council, returned this week from an extended trip to the Middle West, where he was called on business connected with the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, of which he is first vice-president and member of the executive board.

Desepte was one of three members of the auditing committee which was charged with checking up on the business of the organization during the last year at the headquarters in Lafayette, Ind.

During the year this organization issued charters to between 160 and 170 locals, and the business of the union was found to be in a flourishing condition.

On his return Desepte visited Chicago and other cities in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and Arizona on business for his union, and found many new unions being established in the territory covered.

## "VANDELEUR'S SCENIC DRIVE"

Edward Vandeleur, president of the Labor Council, was host to International President William Mahon and Organizer Hoover of the Amalgamated Carmen last Sunday in an auto ride through the various beauty spots on the northern side of the bay. The members of the party report an enjoyable time, with only one disappointing feature. "Van," according to Joe McManus, who acted as chauffeur, insisted on driving through what was designated as "Vandeleur's Scenic Drive," which turned out to be nothing but a dirt road which the spring rains had converted into miniature lakes. Joe advises those who travel with "Van" to insist on keeping to the highways.

## STEREOTYPERS' RELIEF FUND

Joe Moran, delegate from the San Francisco Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union to the Labor Council, proudly points out to the Labor Clarion the record of his union in taking care of unemployed members during the period from December 27, 1930, to April 28, 1934, inclusive. The figures given are from the report of the union's board of trustees, and show that during that time \$65,856.46 was expended for relief of seventy-four journeymen and apprentices. Forty-six of these received in benefits sums varying from \$2600 to \$500 each, while twenty-eight drew amounts less than \$500 each.

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## CULINARY NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

For a long time past the tea rooms, candy and department stores and restaurants of the Pig and Whistle type have been a sore spot to our unions. It seemed to be almost impossible to do anything with such places for the reason that the people who patronize them are of a type who never in their lives had any use for a union card and they look upon organized labor in the same way as they would look at a group of racketeers, so that no matter what was done to inform them of the conditions existing in these places they would persist in patronizing them. For the last year Miscellaneous Employees' Union, Local No. 110, has been on the job trying to improve the conditions for the workers in these houses, despite the fact that their members do not work in them because of the unfair conditions. So far the results are not great, but they are encouraging enough to cause the union to increase its efforts. A few of the results are as follows: At Goldberg-Bowen's the girls are now getting the scale called for by the state labor law, \$16.20 for a six-day week and 38 cents per hour for part time work; at O'Connor-Moffat's dishwashers get \$12, with meals and laundry, for fifty-four hours, and \$10.50 for forty-eight hours' work. Kelly's Tavern, on Geary street, is paying its unskilled help \$12 and meals for fifty-four hours. Russian tea rooms, 326 Sutter street, likewise pays \$12 and meals for fifty-four hours. These conditions are away below the union scale of \$3.16 for a straight eight-hour day, but in most cases they are 25 per cent above what the workers had been receiving. In addition the union has filed complaints with the Labor Board against every hotel in town, also against the Pig and Whistle, Milligan's, Martha Jean tea rooms, Koffee Kup, El Portal and others of a like type. It may seem strange to the average worker that a union should bother itself to look after the welfare of workers who do not belong to the organization; but we have discovered through hard experience that only those unions can grow and retain the loyalty of their members that can deliver the goods in the shape of hours, wages and conditions.

Also the walkout of the cooks from the hotels and the ending of that struggle has shown that the unskilled help is a tremendous factor; and further it has shown that these people have got to be drawn into our organization, and this can only be done if the union goes to the bat and tries to improve conditions for them. These workers must be stirred up and at the same time shown that only through organization can any worker improve his or her conditions and wages. Local No. 110 has also introduced education along union lines to its membership. They have a speaker talk for a short period at each meeting on the value of organization and every Thursday afternoon a class is held in the headquarters, the subject at present being the history of the labor movement in the United States. Local No. 110 will hold its election for officers for the coming year next month. Nominations are in, and it looks like the present officials will be overwhelmingly elected. They are

not only hard workers but they also give every minute of their time to the business of their membership. No detail, however small, gets by them, and the general president, Edward Flore, on his visit to this city, complimented the members on their choice of officials and further told them that their office and headquarters were the best he had seen of any similar local.

Don't forget to stay away from Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Taverns, Natov's, the Roosevelt and the Federal Cafe. They are all on our unfair list. But remember to look for our union house card in the window before—not after—you eat.

## GUILD ACTIVE IN LOS ANGELES

Establishment of a strong Newspaper Guild in Los Angeles is assured by the enthusiastic response of the reporters and other employees of the editorial departments of the various publications and press associations in that county to a call for a general meeting for election of officers and adoption of a constitution. More than sixty had attended a preliminary gathering, which was addressed by speakers from other cities, who told details of the Louis Burgess-San Francisco "Examiner" incident, stated that most of the hobgoblins some of the writers were seeing, or which were being dinned into their ears by enemies of organization, were straw men, and gave encouraging reports of Guild activities in the East. The "Herald-Express" was the best represented at the meeting, but the "Illustrated Daily News" was the first to report the signing of 100 per cent of the eligibles on that publication. The notoriously non-union "Times" also was represented.

## FORMER LABOR SECRETARY PASSES

The announcement of the death of William B. Wilson, first secretary of labor, was made on Saturday last. He was a staunch trade unionist, and was chosen by President Wilson to fill the new cabinet position in 1913. He served throughout the two terms of the famous war President.

## JOHN IS ON SICK LIST

The disturbed labor conditions in San Francisco, coupled with his heavy duties in connection with various N.R.A. activities and relief committee work have been too much for John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, and he was confined to his home by indisposition this week.

## AFTER COMPANY UNIONS

Hearings began last week before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce at Washington on an amendment to the Railway Labor Act designed to effectively and absolutely outlaw company unions on railroads and to provide machinery for settlement of labor disputes.

The bill, believed to have administration support and to be scheduled for passage in this session, will do for railroads what N.R.A. with its Section 7-a has not done for other workers. It carries teeth enough to bite the heads off company unions and leave them dead forever. It should result in unionization of all roads and in the creation of a series of tribunals for settlement of industrial relations on a basis that just about removes the strike from the picture.

With railroads spending about a billion dollars a year to maintain company unions, the measure has a real importance for users of transportation, as well as for railroad workers.

## STRIKE CALLED OFF

Following a hearing at which employees did not appear, the National Labor Board ruled that a strike for higher wages in the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation and Curtiss Airplane Motor Company at Buffalo be called off because the workers' union did not comply with an arbitration agreement.



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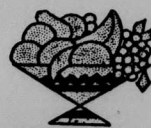
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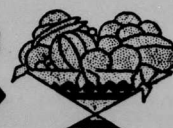
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